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## 특허청 의견제출통지서



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발명의 명칭 전기 광학 장치의 구동 방법, 구동 회로, 전기 광학 장치 및 전자 기기

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## [참 무]

첨부 1 일본공개특허공보 평07-049482호(1995.02.21) 1부

첨부 2 일본공개특허공보 평11-038928호(1999.02.12) 1부

첨부 3 일본공개특허공보 평07-199152호(1995.08.04) 1부 끝.

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2003.05.31

특허청

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▶ 홈페이지([www.kipo.go.kr](http://www.kipo.go.kr))내 부조리신고센터

# PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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(71)Applicant : FUJI PHOTO FILM CO LTD

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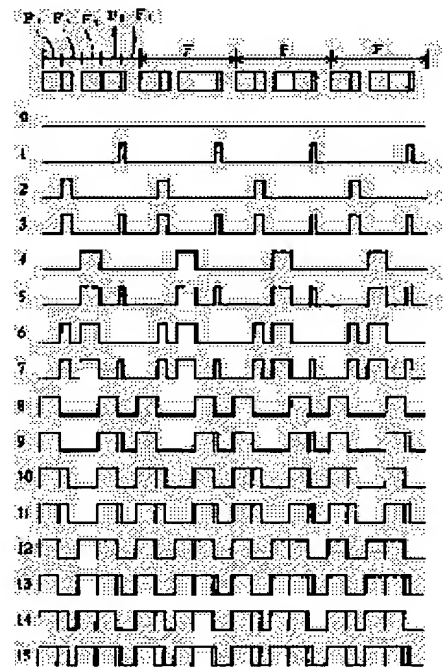
(72)Inventor : USAMI YOSHIHISA

## (54) METHOD FOR DRIVING FRAME DUTY

### (57)Abstract:

**PURPOSE:** To prevent an increase in light flashing intensity of low frequency when frame frequency is low, and make flicker quiet by setting the gradation of each sub-frame so that the gradation where flicker is increased is formed by the combination of a plurality of sub-frames.

**CONSTITUTION:** One frame is divided into  $n+\alpha$  ( $\alpha$  is a positive integer) pieces of sub-frames, and brightnesses of at least  $2n-1$  gradations are displayed by the combinations of a plurality of mutually separated sub-frames. When the gradation display of  $2n=16$  is conducted with  $n=4$ , the period of one frame  $F$  is equally divided into sub-frames  $F1-F5$  of  $n+1=5$ , the gradation  $2n=1$  is assigned to the sub-frame  $F1$ , the gradation  $2n=2$  is assigned to  $F4$ , and other  $F2, F3, F5$  are set to the same gradation  $2n=4$ .  $F3$  is used in the gradation 4, and  $F2$  and  $F5$  are used in the gradation 8. Since  $F2$  and  $F5$  are mutually separated, the light flashing period of the gradation 8 is about  $1/2$  of the frame period  $F$ . Thus, the flashing frequency is low, and flicker is difficult to feel.



## LEGAL STATUS

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**CLAIMS**

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[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] In the frame duty drive method of performing  $2n$  of gradation ( $n$  being positive integer) displays by dividing one frame into two or more subframes, making each subframe corresponding to a predetermined luminosity, respectively, and combining the aforementioned subframe The frame duty drive method characterized by what is displayed with the combination of two or more subframes which divided one frame into the subframe of  $n + \alpha$  ( $\alpha$  is a positive integer), and left mutually the luminosity of the gradation of at least  $2(n-1)$ .

[Claim 2] Each subframe is gradation  $2n-1$ . The frame duty drive method of the claim 1 which is a dark luminosity and is set as a mutually different luminosity.

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## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

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### [Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] this invention relates to the frame duty drive method applied to the display device which has bistability nature.

[0002]

[A Prior art and the background of invention] Flat-surface type display devices which have a high-speed switching characteristic and bistability nature (memory nature), such as a ferroelectric liquid crystal and SBIND, are well-known. In this kind of thing, after resetting all the pixels on this scanning electrode compulsorily implicitly (or Ming) by the reset signal added to a scanning electrode, while adding the selection signal to this scanning electrode, the pixel which this selection signal and signal electrode intersect is written in Ming (or dark) by adding the write-in signal of Ming (or dark) to the signal electrode (display electrode) to a predetermined pixel.

[0003] In such a display device, since each pixel is written only in Ming or dark, it is performing the halftone display comparatively (duty ratio) the time of the Ming or dark. Drawing 3 is principle explanatory drawing of the multi-gradation display by the well-known frame duty drive method.

[0004] This drawing explains 24 gradation (=16) displays, a horizontal axis shows time progress and the left end numbers 0-15 show gradation. F shows a frame and one frame F is four more subframes F1, F2, F3, and F4. A division-into-equal-parts rate is carried out. each — subframe F1 -F4 It corresponds to the gradation of 20 = 1, 21 = 2, 22 = 4, and 23 = 8, respectively.

Namely, L level shows the time of dark and, as for the square wave shown for every \*\*\*\*\* gradation, H level shows the time of Ming, respectively.

[0005] and the gradation 0-15 — each — subframe F1 -F4 It is obtained by combining. For example, gradation 1 is the subframe F1 of 20 = 1. Gradation 5 is a subframe F3. F1 By combination, gradation 9 is a subframe F4. F1 It is obtained with combination.

[0006]

[Description of the Prior Art] Setting to this conventional drive method, gradation 1, 2, 4, and 8 etc. is one subframe F1 -F4. It is displayed. For this reason, compared with the case where two or more subframes are combined like other gradation, a flicker becomes easy to be conspicuous.

[0007] For example, if the number of scan lines increases, the time (frame time) which this drive of one frame takes will become long, and drive frequency will become low. Although a flicker tends to be conspicuous when such, compared with gradation 4, 2, and 1, a flicker tends [ much more ] to be conspicuous [ as for the gradation 8 especially with a large luminosity ] also in this. This is because the optical blink intensity of low frequency, i.e., the intensity of a low frequency component, becomes high time for gradation 8 to serve as Ming since width of face is comparatively (duty) large.

[0008]

[Objects of the Invention] this invention is made in view of such a situation, and even if frame frequency is low, it aims at the optical blink intensity of low frequency offering the frame duty drive method which it can be made hard to be not to become large but conspicuous in a flicker.

[0009]

[Elements of the Invention] According to this invention, this purpose divides a frame into two or more subframes. In the frame duty drive method of performing  $2n$  of gradation ( $n$  being positive integer) displays by making each subframe corresponding to a predetermined luminosity, respectively, and combining the aforementioned subframe One frame is divided into the subframe of  $n+\alpha$  ( $\alpha$  is a positive integer), and it is at least 2 ( $n-1$ ). It is attained by the frame duty drive method characterized by what is displayed with the combination of two or more subframes which left the luminosity of gradation mutually.

[0010]

[Example] Drawing 1 is drawing explaining the gradation display of one example of this invention. In this example, as  $n=4$ , although the gradation display of  $2n=24=16$  is performed the period of one frame  $F$  — subframe  $F1-F5$  of  $(n+1)=5$  the division-into-equal-parts rate was carried out — and — a subframe  $F1$  — gradation  $20=1$  and  $F4$  \*\*\*\* — gradation  $21=2$  — assigning — other subframes  $F2$  and  $F3$  and  $F5$  It was set as the same gradation  $22=4$ .

[0011] At this example, it is a subframe  $F3$  with gradation  $22=4$ . With gradation 8, it is a subframe  $F2$ .  $F5$  It is used. here — subframe  $F2$   $F5$  since it is mutually separated — the optical blink period of gradation 8 — about [ of frame-period  $F$  ] — it is set to one half

[0012] Thus, since an optical blink period becomes long and blink frequency becomes low, it is hard coming to sense a flicker in gradation 8. If drive frequency was not raised by this conventional method to 55Hz when the conventional method of aforementioned drawing 3 and comparative experiments were conducted about gradation 8, it turns out that a flicker can be erased, and it can erase above 30Hz to inside \*\*'s according to the method of this drawing 1 .

[0013] Drawing 2 is explanatory drawing of other examples. This example displays  $n=2$  16 gradation similarly. Frame  $F$  — subframe  $F1-F5$  of  $n+1=5$  a division-into-equal-parts rate is carried out — having — each — subframe  $F1-F5$  It considers as gradation darker than gradation  $2n-1=8$ . Namely, subframe  $F1$  To gradation 2, it is  $F2$ . To 1, it is  $F3$ . To 4, it is  $F4$ . To 3, it is  $F5$ . It is set as 2, respectively.

[0014] According to this example, gradation 8 is a subframe  $F3$ .  $F5$  It is obtained with combination and four is gradation  $F2$ .  $F5$  It is obtained. That is, it is displayed by the subframe from which plurality separated not only the gradation 8 but the gradation 4. Therefore, it becomes possible further to be hard coming to sense a flicker and to make drive frequency still lower than the example of aforementioned drawing 1 .

[0015]

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**DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS**

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[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] Explanatory drawing of one example of this invention

[Drawing 2] Explanatory drawing of other examples of this invention

[Drawing 3] Explanatory drawing of the conventional method

[Description of Notations]

F Frame period

F1 -F5 Subframe

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[Translation done.]



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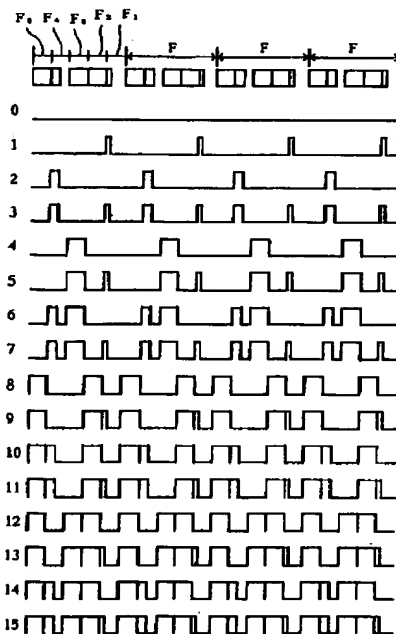
(74)代理人 弁理士 山田 文雄 (外1名)

(54)【発明の名称】 フレームデューティ駆動方法

(57)【要約】

【目的】 フレームを複数のサブフレームに分割し、各サブフレームをそれぞれ所定の明るさに対応させ、これらのサブフレームを組合せることによって $2^n$  ( $n$ は正の整数)階調表示を行うフレームデューティ駆動方法において、フレーム周波数が低くても低い周波数の光点減強度が大きくなり、フリッカを目立ちにくくする。

【構成】 1フレームを $n+\alpha$  ( $\alpha$ は正の整数)のサブフレームに分割し、少くとも $2^{(n-1)}$ の階調の明るさを互いに離れた複数のサブフレームの組合せにより表示する。



## 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 1フレームを複数のサブフレームに分割し、各サブフレームをそれぞれ所定の明るさに対応させ、前記サブフレームを組合せることによって $2^n$  ( $n$ は正の整数) 階調表示を行うフレームデューティ駆動方法において、1フレームを $n+\alpha$  ( $\alpha$ は正の整数) のサブフレームに分割し、少くとも $2^{(n-1)}$ の階調の明るさを互いに離れた複数のサブフレームの組合せにより表示することを特徴とするフレームデューティ駆動方法。

【請求項2】 各サブフレームは階調 $2^{n-1}$ よりも暗い明るさでかつ互いに異なる明るさに設定されている請求項1のフレームデューティ駆動方法。

## 【発明の詳細な説明】

## 【0001】

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、双安定性を有する表示デバイスに適用されるフレームデューティ駆動方法に関するものである。

## 【0002】

【従来の技術および発明の背景】高速スイッチング特性と双安定性(メモリー性)とを有する強誘電性液晶、S B I N Dなどの平面型表示デバイスが公知である。この種のものでは、走査電極に加えるリセット信号によりこの走査電極上の全画素を暗(または明)に強制的にリセットした後、この走査電極に選択信号を加えている間に所定の画素に対する信号電極(表示電極)に明(または暗)の書き込み信号を加えることにより、この選択信号と信号電極とが交差する画素を明(または暗)に書き込む。

【0003】このような表示デバイスでは各画素は明または暗にのみ書込まれるから、その明または暗の時間割合(デューティ比)によって中間調表示を行っている。図3は公知のフレームデューティ駆動方法による多階調表示の原理説明図である。

【0004】この図は $2^4 (=16)$ 階調表示を説明するものであり、横軸は時間経過を示し、左端の数字0~15が階調を示している。Fはフレームを示し、1つのフレームFはさらに4個のサブフレーム $F_1$ 、 $F_2$ 、 $F_3$ 、 $F_4$ に等分割される。各サブフレーム $F_1 \sim F_4$ は、それぞれ $2^0 = 1$ 、 $2^1 = 2$ 、 $2^2 = 4$ 、 $2^3 = 8$ の階調に対応する。すなわち図中各階調ごとに示した矩形波はLレベルが暗の時間をHレベルが明の時間をそれぞれ示す。

【0005】そして階調0~15は各サブフレーム $F_1 \sim F_4$ を組合せることにより得られる。例えば階調1は $2^0 = 1$ のサブフレーム $F_1$ により、階調5はサブフレーム $F_3$ と $F_1$ との組合せにより、階調9はサブフレーム $F_4$ と $F_1$ との組合せにより得られる。

## 【0006】

【従来技術の問題点】この従来の駆動方法においては、階調1、2、4、8などは1つのサブフレーム $F_1 \sim F_4$ だけで表示される。このため他の階調のように複数の

サブフレームを組合せる場合に比べてフリッカが目立ち易くなる。

【0007】例えば走査ライン数が多くなるとこの1フレームの駆動に要する時間(フレーム時間)が長くなり、駆動周波数が低くなる。このような時にはフリッカが目立ち易いが、この中でも特に明るさが大きい階調8は、階調4、2、1、に比べて一層フリッカが目立ち易い。これは階調8は明となる時間割合(デューティ)幅が大きいため、低い周波数の光点減強度すなわち低い周波数成分の強度が高くなるからである。

## 【0008】

【発明の目的】本発明はこのような事情に鑑みなされたものであり、フレーム周波数が低くても低い周波数の光点減強度が大きくなり、フリッカを目立ちにくくすることができるフレームデューティ駆動方法を提供することを目的とする。

## 【0009】

【発明の構成】本発明によればこの目的は、フレームを複数のサブフレームに分割し、各サブフレームをそれぞれ所定の明るさに対応させ、前記サブフレームを組合せることによって $2^n$  ( $n$ は正の整数) 階調表示を行うフレームデューティ駆動方法において、1フレームを $n+\alpha$  ( $\alpha$ は正の整数) のサブフレームに分割し、少くとも $2^{(n-1)}$ の階調の明るさを互いに離れた複数のサブフレームの組合せにより表示することを特徴とするフレームデューティ駆動方法により達成される。

## 【0010】

【実施例】図1は本発明の一実施例の階調表示を説明する図である。この実施例では、 $n=4$ として、 $2^n = 2^4 = 16$ の階調表示を行うのに、1フレームFの周期を $(n+1) = 5$ のサブフレーム $F_1 \sim F_5$ に等分割した、そしてサブフレーム $F_1$ には、階調 $2^0 = 1$ 、 $F_4$ には階調 $2^1 = 2$ を割り当て、他のサブフレーム $F_2$ 、 $F_3$ 、 $F_5$ を同一の階調 $2^2 = 4$ に設定した。

【0011】この実施例では階調 $2^2 = 4$ ではサブフレーム $F_3$ が、階調8ではサブフレーム $F_2$ と $F_5$ とが用いられる。ここにサブフレーム $F_2$ と $F_5$ とは互いに離れているから階調8の光点減周期はフレーム周期Fの約 $1/2$ となる。

【0012】このように階調8では光点減周期が長くなり、点減周波数が低くなるからフリッカが感じにくくなる。階調8について前記図3の従来方法と比較実験を行ったところ、この従来方法では55Hzまで駆動周波数を上げなければフリッカを消すことができなかつたのに対し、この図1の方法によれば30Hz以上で消すことができることが解った。

【0013】図2は他の実施例の説明図である。この実施例は同様に $2^n = 16$ 階調の表示を行うものである。フレームFは $n+1=5$ のサブフレーム $F_1 \sim F_5$ に等分割され、各サブフレーム $F_1 \sim F_5$ は階調 $2^{n-1} = 8$

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波数を一層低くすることができる。

【0017】

【発明の効果】請求項１の発明によれば、 $2^n$  階調表示の場合に  $n + \alpha$  ( $\alpha$  は正の整数) のサブフレームに分割し、少なくとも  $2^{(n-1)}$  階調を互いに離れたサブフレームの組合せにより表示するから、フリッカが感じにくくなり、駆動周波数を低くすることが可能になる。

【0018】この場合に全てのサブフレームは $2^{n-1}$ よりも暗い階調とし、かつ互いに異なる階調に設定すれば $2^{n-1}$ 階調だけでなく $2^{n-2}$ 階調も複数のサブフレームの組合せで表示することが可能になり、フリッカは一層感じにくくなる（請求項2）。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図 1】本発明の一実施例の説明図

【図2】本発明の他の実施例の説明図

【図3】従来の方法の説明図

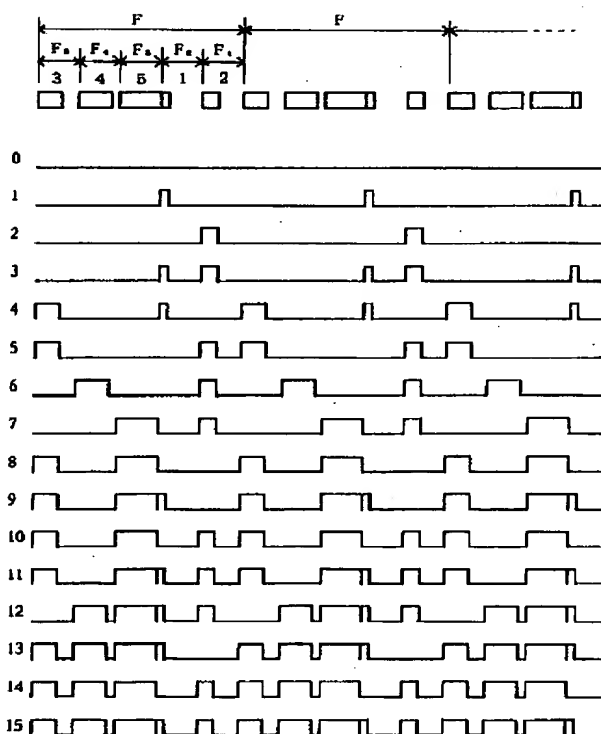
【符号の説明】

F フレーム周期

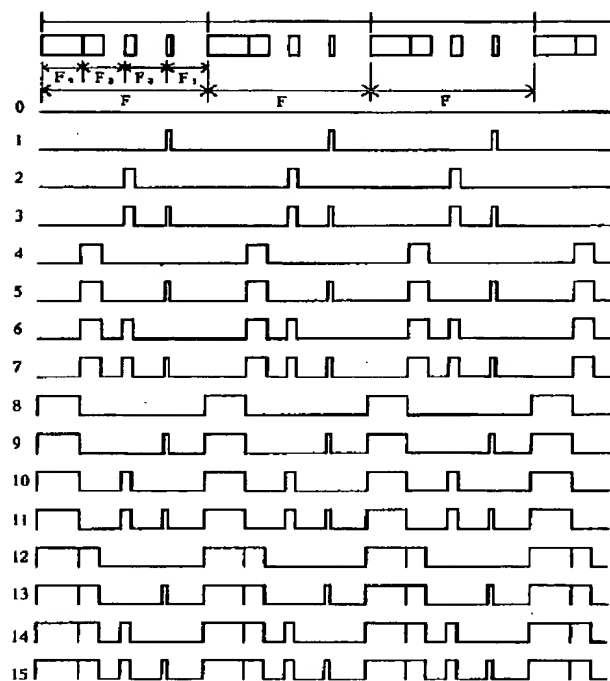
F<sub>1</sub> ~ F<sub>5</sub> サブフレーム

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【図2】



【図3】



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